Application Serial No. <u>09/833,637</u> Attorney's Docket No. <u>011900-309</u>

REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing and favorable consideration of the subject application, in light of the following remarks, are respectfully requested.

By the foregoing amendment, the specification has been amended to correct an obvious and inadvertent typographical error with regard to the number for the Japanese Patent Application Kokai described on page 2 of the application. No new matter has been added by the foregoing amendment.

In the event that there are any questions relating to this Preliminary Amendment, or the application in general, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney concerning such questions so that prosecution of this application may be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: June 14, 2001

Application Serial No. <u>09/833,637</u> Attorney's Docket No. <u>011900-309</u>

Attachment to Preliminary Amendment dated June 14, 2001

Marked-up Copy

Page 2, Paragraph Beginning at Line 13

Japanese Patent Application Kokai No. [11-262731] 11-263731 discloses that milk fat globule membrane fraction is effective for prevention of H. pylori infection. However, that publication merely teaches the ability to inhibit haemagglutination of H. pylori as evidence of prevention of H. pylori infection. Additionally, that publication states that milk fat globule membrane contains various components and does not state that which component is effective. Also, Siiri Hirmo et al. states that gastric mucin and milk glycoprotein, specifically fat globule membranes prepared from bovine buttermilk inhibit sialic acid-specific haemagglutination of H. pylori (FEMS Immunol. Medical Microbiology 20 (1998), pp. 275-281). However, it has been reported that there was no correlation between expression of haemagglutininins by H. pylori bacteria and the ability to bind gastric mucosa cells (M. Clyne & B. Drumm, Infection and Immunity, Oct. 1993, pp. 4051-4057). Accordingly, the above-mentioned patent publication and article do not teach or suggest a substance which is capable of inhibiting the adherence of H. pylori to gastric mucosa.